City of Bryan

"Always Pure and Never Runs Dry."

Drinking Water Quality Report

January— December 2003

Public Works Department • (979) 209-5900
www.bryantx.gov • P.O. Box 1000 • Bryan, Texas 77805

YOUR WATER IS SAFE!

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is the federal law that ensures the quality of Americas' drinking water. This landmark legislation resulted in national standards for your drinking water. Even prior to these national standards being established, the City of Bryan has always maintained a regular program of sample collection and laboratory analysis from various points in the water system to ensure the highest quality of water for you, our customers. The purpose of this report is to inform the public of our water quality and the need to protect and conserve our water resources.

The City employs a full-time staff of engineers, licensed water treatment plant and field operators to manage, operate, maintain and monitor both the wells and the distribution system.

HEALTH NOTICE

ARE YOU ELDERLY, THE CAREGIVER OF AN INFANT, A CANCER PATIENT, AN HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS PATIENT?

If so, you may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants in drinking water than the general population. In particular, infection by cryptosporidium is of concern. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those having undergone organ transplants, those receiving steroid treatment, and those with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders, can be at higher risk for infections. You should seek the advice of your physician or health care provider regarding drinking water. Additional information about appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or via the internet at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contact Us...

We are pleased for every opportunity of public relations contact with our customers. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding your drinking water, you may contact....

Water Services Department

Municipal Service Center
1110 Waco Street
Bryan, Texas 77803
Telephone : 979-209-5900
Fax: 979-209-5959
E-mail:
publicworksweb@ci.bryan.tx.us

BTU

Customer Service Location
205 East 28th Street
Hours:
Lobby: M-F 7am-6pm
Drive -Thru: M-F 7:30am - 6pm
Billing Questions: 979-821-5700

City Council Of Bryan

Live meetings on Channel 16 at 6 pm. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month

Rebroadcast Schedule:
Mondays at 4 pm
Wednesdays at 8 am
Saturdays at 2 pm

City of Bryan's Report Card on Water Quality

To ensure the safest tap water, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes set standards requiring utilities to monitor regularly for specific substances in the water they produce. An independent laboratory certified by the EPA & the State of Texas performs testing as required. These tables show all constituents for which the City tests and the resulting chemical analysis for each as it compares to standards set forth by the EPA as safe drinking water.

Constituent	MCL	Detected Levels			MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
		Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Regulated at the Production Facilities						
Barium	2 ppm		0.103 ppm		2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4 ppm		0.53 ppm		4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2 ppb		ND		2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries & factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm		0.32 ppm		10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Total Coliforms	Presence in more than 5% of monthly	0	1	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	100 ppb		24.7 ppb		0	By products of drinking water chlorination

The state allows monitoring for some constituents less than once a year because of the amount of these constituents does not change frequently. The information above is based on tests conducted during the 2002 calendar year, except coliformand trhalomethanes from 2003 tests.

During 2003, a total of 805 drinking samples were collected to be tested for Total Coliform bacteria. Zero Samples were positive for Coliform Bacteria.

****Total Trihalomethanes are regulated as a group which contains: Bromoform, Chloroform, Dichlorobromomethane and Dibromochloromethane.***

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile Values	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCL	MCL Goal	Possible Sources of Substances
Lead	4.9 ppb	0	Action Level= 15 ppb	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	0.134 ppm	0	Action Level= 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Secondary Constituents

Constituent	MCL	Maximum Detected Levels
Aluminum	0.2 ppm	0.007 ppm
Calcium	Not Regulated	3.2 ppm
Chloride	250 ppm	63.4 ppm
Sodium	Not Regulated	244 ppm
Total Hardness	Not Regulated	10.5 ppm
Total Alkalinity	Not Regulated	466 ppm
Bicarbonate	Not Regulated	449 ppm
Carbonate	Not Regulated	17 ppm
Dissolved Solids	1,000 ppm	643 ppm
pH	8.5	8.48

Definitions:

Action Level:
The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

None Detected (ND):
Indicates substance was not detected at the reporting limit.

Parts per Billion (PPB):
One part per billion or micrograms per liter.

Parts per Million (PPM):
One part per million or milligrams per liter.

pH:
The practical pH scale extends from 0, very acidic to 14, very alkaline with 7 corresponding to exact neutral. Most natural waters fall within the range of 4 to 9.

Secondary Constituents:
Constituents that are regulated by the State of Texas, but not the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The constituents are not causes for health concerns but may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Total Coliform:
Bacteria used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water.

Recommended EPA Water Resources

Water Where You Live
http://www.epa.gov/ow/states.html

Water: What You Can Do
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/wot/introtap.html

Office of Water Homepage
http://www.epa.gov/OW/index.html

Cleaner Water Through Conservation
http://www.epa.gov/watrhome/you/intro.html

What is Cryptosporidium?

There are many sources of Cryptosporidium, for example, foods such as unwashed fruits and vegetables, swimming pools, and recreational waters. Crystosporidium is a protozoan parasite that can live in the intestines of humans and animals, which serve as 'hosts'. Outside of the hosts, it exists in a shell called an ocyst, like the seed of a plant, very tough and long lasting to protect the microbe, but once ingested, the cryptosporidium emerges from its' shell and infects the lining of the intestine. The result is a disease called Cryptosporidiosis. The amount of time from ingesting the microbe to onset of the illness is from 2-10 days and the duration is from 10 days to 2 weeks for most people with normal immune systems. Symptoms are nausea, vomiting, fever, headache, and loss of appetite. Although unpleasant, the disease is not dangerous to those with normal immune systems.

Can You Find These Words?

W	E	L	L	S	D	M	P	Q	S	V	F
L	A	B	O	T	P	O	L	L	U	T	E
H	Z	T	R	E	A	T	M	E	N	T	R
C	P	A	E	R	I	C	B	C	U	E	T
O	Y	P	C	R	F	E	N	L	K	D	I
N	A	H	Y	J	S	T	M	E	H	I	L
T	E	A	C	P	Z	O	C	A	L	C	I
A	F	Z	L	K	T	R	U	N	T	I	Z
M	A	A	E	D	O	P	E	R	B	T	E
I	S	R	I	X	X	N	W	G	C	S	R
N	M	D	P	A	I	N	T	S	L	E	V
A	B	O	I	L	C	F	S	M	O	P	S
T	F	U	O	D	R	I	N	K	T	E	S
E	D	S	L	M	O	H	J	L	A	M	R
P	A	T	B	A	T	T	E	R	I	E	S
G	K	U	E	F	N	A	T	U	R	E	L

Nature
Toxic
Clean
Recycle
Contaminate
Wells
Treatment
Leaks
Tap
Protect
Water
Sources
Safe

DID YOU KNOW?

- You could survive about a month without food, but you could only survive 5 or 6 days without water.
- A molecule stays in the ocean for 98 years, in ice for 20 months, in lakes and rivers for 2 weeks, and in the atmosphere for less than 7 days
- If one gallon of gasoline spilled on the ground, it could pollute 750,000 gallons of water
- One person takes in about 16,000 gallons of water in his or her lifetime.
- There is the same amount of water on Earth today as there was 3 billion years ago.
- A person should consume 2.5 quarts of water from all sources (food, drinks, etc.) per day to maintain health.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. This is a complex issue and if you want more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Production and Distribution System

Where does Bryan's drinking water come from?

The City of Bryan pumps water from 8 deep wells located about 10 miles northwest of the city, near Sandy Point Road and Old San Antonio Road. These wells draw water from the Simboro Sand, which is approximately 2,800 feet deep and in the middle of the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer. The temperature of the water when pumped from underground is 116 degrees Fahrenheit. After treatment temperature is reduced to 88 degrees Fahrenheit. The groundwater is pumped through a network of transmission lines to cooling towers, reservoirs and pump station. Chlorine is added at this point for disinfection purposes. It is then pumped through two 27" transmission lines to 3 and 5 million-gallon ground storage reservoirs. Fluoride is added to bring the water up to optimum levels for dental health just before it is pumped into the distribution system. The water is then pumped into three elevated storage tanks with a combined capacity of 4 million gallons. Fluoride and chlorine residuals are monitored several times daily as the water is released into the distribution system. These elevated storage tanks are an active part of the distribution system and allow for additional water storage during peak demand periods. This elevation process also assures an adequate supply of water pressure for use in homes and businesses as well as providing fire protection for the residents of the City of Bryan.

Our Water...At a Glance

Year Established	1952
Annual System Demand	3.41 Billion Gallons
Maximum Peak Day	20.74 Million Gallons
System Capacity	28 Million Gallons/day
Daily Average Demand	9.34 Million Gallons/day
Supply	Groundwater
Number of Wells	8
Treatment Process	Cooling, Aeration, Chlorination and Fluoridation
Well Depth	2,800 feet
Miles of Transmission Line	15
Miles of Distribution Line	307
Service Area	40 Square Miles

Water Services
P.O. Box 1000
Bryan, Texas 77805
979-209-5900

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion muy importante acerca de su agua potable. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion en espanol, por favor llame a 209-5900.

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The City of Bryan continues to provide safe drinking water for its residents. This brochure contains information on our efforts for the 2003 calendar year.

2003 Drinking Water Quality Report